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A PALESTINE GIRL WHO WEARS HER BANK ACCOUNT

(See Bulletin No. 1)

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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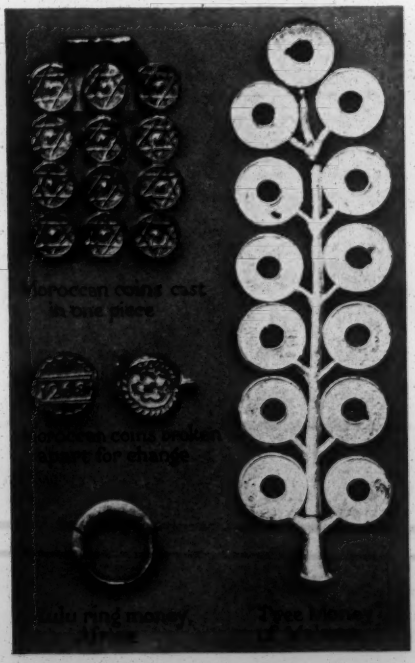
Shiny New Silver Shillings for England

JINGLING in the pockets of Englishmen to-day are the new silver coins recently released by the British Government which mark the first change in design of British coinage since 1816.



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PRIMITIVE COINS AND OTHER MEDIUMS OF EXCHANGE

As in the case of the Moroccan dozen, the "branches" of the tree money of Malacca are broken off for small change.

Silver has been important in British coinage since the days of Charlemagne. When that great emperor set up a silver standard in France in the eighth century, he established a pound of silver as a basis of value. Then the British across the Channel became familiar with the silver pound and from Charlemagne's pound came the pound sterling which is a measure of value rather than weight.

The shilling, England's silver piece which is similar in size and nearly equivalent in value to our quarter-dollar, got its name from fragments of armbands which were worn by northern European warriors. The conquerors stripped the bands from their fallen enemies, broke them in small pieces called *schillingas,* and distributed them among the soldiers.

When Copper Pots Were Currency

Silver did not begin its reign in the "Wall Street" of the ancients until 200 years before Caesar. Before that time almost anything of value was traded and used in exchange. The ox was employed as a basis of exchange by some pastoral people. Sheep, which were plentiful, played the part of the penny in their early monetary system. An ox was worth ten sheep. But it took from ten to fifty oxen to buy a suit of armor. If a tradesman did not have ready "cash" he would pick up a lump of clay, inscribe a promissory note thereon, and hand it to his creditor. The gambler likewise made and handed his adversaries "I. O. U.'s" to cover his losses.

Cattle and sheep had to be fed by the owners and sometimes wandered away, so when copper was found in quantities sufficient for coinage, it be-

IN LARGER CUT-OFF PONDS ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI FISH RESCUE CREWS WORK FROM BOATS

© *Photographs from U. S. Bureau of Fisheries*

RESCUED FISH ARE CARRIED IN CANS TO THE MAIN STREAM OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND LIBERATED

(See Bulletin No. 3)

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Rescuing 174,889,000 Fish From the Mississippi Floods

ONE IMPRESSIVE rescue task of the Mississippi floods last year has just come to light.

The U. S. Fisheries Service reports that 174,889,000 fish were rescued from landlocked pools and restored to the main stream of the Father of Waters.

Hugh M. Smith, former U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries, tells, in a communication to the National Geographic Society, how millions of young fish annually are saved from death.

"The Father of Waters is a serious offender against the host of food and game fishes which populate its course," writes Dr. Smith, "and exhibits marked disregard for the welfare of the entire fish tribe. Every year, and several times a year, it overflows its banks, wanders far from its proper haunts, and then subsides, leaving behind temporary pools, ponds, and lakes in which are myriads of young fishes whose destruction is inevitable unless human agency comes to their aid. Inasmuch as these fishes represent a large part of the future adult supply of all the leading species, their rescue and return to the main stream is a matter of the utmost importance.

Adult Fish Usually Escape But Young Get Caught

"Pursuing their natural instincts, the adult fishes at flood time leave the main channel and seek quiet back-waters in which to deposit their eggs. The eggs are laid under conditions that appear to be favorable for their development and for the hatching and growth of the young, and the latter may attain a length of several inches before the freshet begins to subside. With the recession of the flood waters, the adults turn their noses in the direction of safety and most of them ultimately reach the main stream. The young, however, fail to react promptly to the falling waters, and a very large proportion of them sooner or later are cut off and become permanently landlocked.

"The temporary pools, ponds, lakes, and canals left by the subsiding flood waters are of various shapes, sizes, and depths. Some of them become dry in a few days; others may persist for weeks or months, while their water is gradually lost by evaporation and seepage; others, in smaller number, continue until winter, when they soon become solidly frozen.

Tragedies When the Pools Shrink in Size

"The frightful conditions that prevail as the water becomes reduced and the fishes more and more concentrated can well be imagined. The fishes' suffering from lack of water and air is usually aggravated by starvation, by the daily heating of the water by the sun's rays to a point that is almost intolerable and often fatal, by cannibalism, and by wading birds, snakes, turtles, mammals, and other fish-eating creatures from which there is no escape. The pools that persist until winter are so shallow that the fishes are killed by smothering, even if the water does not freeze to the bottom.

"The work of salvaging food-fishes is simple, direct, and effective. It consists of netting the fishes from their unfavorable environment and depositing them in the open water of the Mississippi, and is accomplished by properly equipped rescue parties dispatched to the flooded districts from conveniently located bases or headquarters.

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came the principal medium of exchange. Copper pots were popular and passed from owner to owner as currency. Later the coppersmiths decided not to hammer the metal into pots. The metal, and not its shape, came to be recognized as the thing of value.

The Romans explored their domains for copper. Much of it came from Cyprus from which copper got its name by some twist of the island's name. The ambitious Romans flooded the market with the metal. The Roman housewife had to load a donkey with copper to buy sufficient food for a feast day. It was then that the rarer and more valuable silver began its 2,000-year rule of the money world.

Bohemia, the Home of the First Silver Dollar

The first dollar was a silver dollar. It was made in the sixteenth century by the Count of Schlick of St. Joachimsthal, Bohemia. He had a silver mine from which his retainers took the precious metal. He decided to make coins upon which the face of St. Joachimsthal, the patron saint of his village, was to appear. The Count called the coin a "Joachimsthaler." When it reached Germany the practical people cut the name to "thaler." In the Netherlands the silver piece was called a "daler." But when it reached England the broad "a" was discarded for an "o" and another "l" added to make the coin a "dollar."

Few people in this country have seen the United States silver half dime or the three-cent piece. When the first silver coins appeared in 1794 there was a half dime, half dollar and dollar in silver. Two years later the silver dime and quarter appeared. There has been little change in our silver money since, save for the minting during the last century of a trade silver dollar for use in China and a silver three-cent piece.

The flood of Spanish money in the colonies influenced our monetary system. Spanish "pieces of eight" were more commonly used than English money. The "piece of eight" equalled eight reales which in English were spoken of as "bits," amounting to twelve and a half cents each. Hence the oft-heard name "two bits" for a quarter dollar. In New England when the Spanish or English money could not be obtained, the colonists used hand-made nails, wampum, tobacco and slaves as media of exchange. The demand for tobacco in England made the weed ready cash in the hands of an owner.

The Places Where Silver Has Not Yet Been Accepted

While the civilized world now uses coins and paper money, the primitive races are still clinging to old money customs. In parts of Africa, particularly in Abyssinia and Morocco, slabs of salt are as valuable as coins. In the South Sea Islands, porpoise teeth strung around a native's head indicates his wealth; and on the Island of Yap, the plutocrat displays his by the number of stones cut like cart wheels in front of his hut. Some of these stones are twelve feet in diameter and must come from distant islands to be valuable.

In the East Indies and many parts of Africa beads and cowrie shells are money. In the Polar regions fish hooks may buy a warm polar bear skin from an Eskimo.

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Life in Ur, the Home Town of Abraham

AMERICAN archaeologists working at Ur, the home town of Abraham and a city of the Chaldeans, have made some remarkable discoveries.

Tombs of ancient kings uncovered by the archaeologists have contributed hundreds of articles which will increase our knowledge of Abraham and his times.

Ur, Umma and Lagash were city-states in Babylonia comparable in their pride and prowess to Florence, Venice, and Milan of medieval Europe.

The mound of what was Ur looks like a North Dakota shale hill. It stands on the edge of the desert, 140 miles southeast of Bagdad and 6 miles from the Euphrates River. The Wahabi, if they were so minded, probably could raid the American archaeologists' camp.

Babylonians Built the First "Skyscraper"

The pick and shovel already have carried history back to the period of the eleventh chapter of Genesis. They uncovered evidence to reconstruct the daily life of the times of Abraham, and have revealed the essential differences of customs in the Tigris-Euphrates delta from those of Tutankhamen's time along the Nile.

The temples of Egypt had a succession of chambers on the ground level; characteristic of a Babylonian temple, of which Ur was one, were its chambers arranged one above the other. Each successive story measured a little smaller than the one beneath. In modern parlance, Egyptians tended toward "bungalow" architecture; the Babylonians had the first "skyscrapers."

One, then, may picture Babylonia of Abraham's time as a land dotted with busy towns, each walled around with brick, and having a tower as pretentious as it could afford.

The writer of Genesis makes another significant statement when he records that these early Semitic peoples "had brick for stone, and slime they had for mortar." There being no stone in this region the use of brick was universal, and this absence of both stone and wood had a marked influence upon the dwellings. Roof-beams were scarce, hence the rooms were long and narrow, even in the palace of the city's priest-king, which usually adjoined the tower.

How Ur came to clash with neighbor cities is easily understood by noting the city plans. In the center of each town were a tower and palace; around these were dwellings, and this cluster of buildings was rimmed with cultivated land. Beyond this cultivated belt was the pasture land, netted with irrigation canals, always held in common. As the towns grew and more grazing land was needed, trouble arose. "And there was a strife between the herdmen of Abraham's cattle and the herdmen of Lot's cattle."

Code of Laws Governed Society in Babylonia

The contrast between this town life period of Babylonia and the Empire of Egypt was as great as that between our own New England communities of the mid-eighteenth century and the regal splendor of France under Louis XIV.

Further explorations among the remains of the city of Abraham probably will be secondary to the greatest single find in this region—the code of Hammurabi. This scholarly king ruled in Babylon about 2,300 B. C. The laws he

Equipment of a Fish Rescue Crew

"A government fish rescue crew consists of six to eight men, who employ a small launch in going to their field of operations and in returning to their base. The necessary equipment comprises fine-mesh seines of various lengths, small dip-nets, galvanized iron washtubs of one-and-a-half bushels' capacity, tin dippers, and a flat-bottom rowboat.

"The seining crews begin their work each season as soon as the floods subside sufficiently to disclose conditions. The active operations, as a rule, begin in July and continue in a given section until the allotted task is accomplished or the waters freeze, usually early in December.

"The size and depth of given waters determine whether the men shall set their seines by wading or from a boat. As the net is carefully hauled and bunted, the fish are sorted into tubs, then carried as soon as practicable to the nearest point at which open water may be reached and there liberated."

Bulletin No. 2, April 9, 1928.

© *Photograph from Bureau of Fisheries*

A RESCUE CREW SORTS AND COUNTS A SMALL SEINE HAUL

The U. S. Fisheries Service on the Mississippi operates economically. During the past year it cost 12 6-10 cents per thousand to save the fish and put them back into the river. The small fish shown in the illustration will grow to marketable size within two to three years.

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Brusa: Where Three American Women Are on Trial

BRUSA is the scene of the trial of three American missionary teachers charged with violating the rules of the Turkish government. They are accused of discussing religion in a missionary school, contrary to official regulations.

The trial goes forward in the ancient capital of the former Ottoman empire and the sulphur springs resort of the modern Republic.

Perhaps nowhere in Turkey can be found a more attractive setting for a resort because Brusa is the garden-spot of Asia Minor. The city lies in a grove of stately cypresses on the northern slopes of the Asian Mount Olympus. Its hundreds of gilded domes of mosques and lofty white minarets rise above the red-roofed houses and present a colorful sight against the massive green mountainside.

The City of Mosques and Minarets

Brusa has been called the "City of Mosques and Minarets," a title no visitor will question. Mosques and minarets proclaim that Brusa is a Moslem stronghold, and are evidence of the truth of the old Brusa proverb that "there is a walk for every day in the year and a mosque for every walk."

Some of the Moslem churches and tombs of Turkish emperors recall the days when Brusa was the capital of the Ottoman Empire, before Constantinople was captured by the Turks. Osman, for whom the Ottoman Empire was named, made Brusa his capital shortly before his death in the early part of the 14th century, and it was from Brusa that Orkhan, son of Osman, led his Turkish horde across the Dardanelles to seize Gallipoli. There the Turks set foot on European soil for the first time. The capital was later removed to Adrianople, and then to Constantinople, but Brusa remains to-day a venerated city where Moslems worship at the shrines of their former rulers.

Brusa's chief drawback has been its location off the beaten track of travel. It lies 55 miles south of Constantinople. To reach the ancient city from the late capital, one must travel by boat about 30 miles across the Sea of Marmora to Mudania, the seaport of Brusa, and then by slow train over a beautiful, but mountainous route.

Chief City of a Prosperous Province

Brusa's commercial and industrial importance recently won for it consideration as the location of the capital of the new Republic, but it was so far off the trade routes that the honor went to Angora instead. It is the capital of a vilayet, (Turkish province) by the same name, which is one of the most prosperous in the country. The narrow, cobbled streets of the city which are kept clean by trickling mountain streams, are filled with commercial traffic from the rich agricultural and mineral regions of the neighborhood.

Standing on a busy corner or on the balcony of one of the Brusa hotels that are as modern as those of most European cities of the same size, one sees a procession of slow-moving bullock carts, laden with grain, silk, cotton, tobacco, or olive oil, or it might be chrome, manganese, or meerschaum, all of which are important products of the vilayet. Now and then a donkey bearing a heavy pack of produce will stop and show its stubborn disposition, while a Turkish woman, perched so high that she can cross her feet on the animal's neck, applies the lash.

codified are proof of a high civilization built up through many centuries before his time.

Occasional reports of a new find in Mesopotamia, the cradle land of our civilization, give an impression that modern knowledge of the Babylonians and Assyrians is sketchy. On the contrary, from thousands of clay tablets which have been recovered and read, the 2,000-year span from Sargon, down through Hammurabi and Tiglath-Pileser, to Ashurbanipal, can be sketched more completely and accurately than the annals of many comparatively modern states.

Bulletin No. 3, April 9, 1928.

Note: The unfolding of the early history of man progresses as the archaeologists make new discoveries. These explorations have been reported in the National Geographic Magazine. For the Mediterranean region some of the more exhaustive articles are: "At the Tomb of Tutankamen," May, 1923; "Ancient Carthage in the Light of Modern Excavation," April, 1924; "The Cradle of Civilization," and "Pushing Back History's Horizon Line," Feb., 1916; "Malta: The Halting Place of Nations," May, 1920; "From Jerusalem to Aleppo," Jan., 1913, and "Reconstructing Egypt's History," Sept., 1913.

© *Photograph by Prof. Albert T. Clay*

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST FORGERY IN USE 3,800 YEARS AGO IN BABYLONIA

A clay tablet, with its case, upon which was written a deed in duplicate form, and containing the seal impressions of the seller and witness. If the buyer removed the envelope he could not replace it.

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Uppsala and Its University

UPSALA is a university, not a yell.

Upsala's oldest grad had been in his grave nearly 200 years when John Harvard's bequest started Harvard University.

The venerable and outstanding university educates the youths of Sweden near the site of Sweden's ancient capital at Gamla Uppsala (the towns of old and new Uppsala use the double "p," while the university continues to employ one).

Modern Uppsala's principal industry is education, because Upsala University is the largest state educational institution in the country.

Students Wear White Velvet Caps

Wherever seen, Upsala students are distinguished by their white velvet caps. Each of the some 2,000 students is obliged to become a member of the student unions known as "nations." There are no Greek letter fraternities. Members are chosen by accident of birth, for each "nation" represents one or more Swedish "lans," or provinces. The "nations" have their own houses and conduct their own affairs.

The university library is, perhaps, the most important in Sweden, containing more than 350,000 printed volumes and 14,000 valuable manuscripts. The chief treasure is the famous Codex Argenteus, a fourth century translation of the four gospels into Moeso-Gothic. The work includes 187 leaves of parchment in gold and silver letters on a red ground. There is also a collection of letters of Luther, Linnaeus, Mozart, and Goethe.

Modern Uppsala, now a city of nearly 30,000 inhabitants, is about forty miles north of Stockholm with which it is connected both by water and rail.

Crowning the highest point in the city is the Uppsala Castle founded by King Gustavus Vasa nearly four hundred years ago. It was the scene of Queen Christina's abdication.

A Garden Laid Out by the Founder of Modern Botany

The castle windows afford a splendid view of the "college town." The Fyrisa River, crossed by eight bridges, quietly flows southward toward Lake Malaren. The city spreads out on both banks. The east bank, save for a few houses, and streets that are laid out in checkerboard fashion, is the site of numerous university buildings, campuses and gardens. One of the gardens was laid out by Linnaeus, the founder of modern botany, who became a professor at Upsala in 1741. Emanuel Swedenborg, mystic philosopher and founder of the religious sect called the "Swedenborgians," was graduated from the University in 1710.

Uppsala Cathedral might be properly called "Little Notre Dame," although it is the largest in Sweden. The cathedral is situated in the center of the city, its close adjoining the University campus. Here the graduation exercises of the University are held. In its burial vaults lie the remains of some of Sweden's foremost educators, among whom are King Gustavus Vasa, Linnaeus and Swedenborg. One of Notre Dame's architects, Etienne de Bonneuil, drew the plans of the cathedral which accounts for its resemblance to the Paris church. Construction began in 1287 and 150 years later the building was completed.

Three miles north of the city stands an 800-year-old church on the site

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Camels also are occasional visitors to Brusa, carrying their share of the freight that keeps the city's markets and bazaars teeming with business.

Dodging through this almost endless stream of ancient transportation are groups of holy men, scholars, dervishes, eunuchs, and tourists, all trying to talk above the rumble of wheels and hoofs on the cobbled streets. Beggars sit motionless, crying out their monotonous appeal. Wherever people gather, whether at the market place or on the public square, there is a babel of tongues, for Brusa's trade is a magnet for Armenians, Jews, Circassians, Greeks, Persians, Arabians, and Europeans.

Sultan Silk Worm Rules the City

The name Brusa suggests silk to the Near Easterner just as Kimberley connotes diamonds all over the world. The little spotted silk worms have been called the sultan and sultana of Brusa. The city is filled with silk worm raisers, and silk mills. Mulberry trees, the leaves of which are the choice food of the crawling insects, are cultivated with great care.

Many engaged in the silk industry do treat the worms as royalty to the extent that they turn their houses over to them during the feeding season. The floors of their dwellings, from roof to cellar, are covered with mulberry leaves and the hungry, crawling creatures, while the owner sleeps in the open. Rug and towel manufacturing are also important Brusa industries.

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BRUSA IS SCATTERED ALONG THE FLANKS OF OVERSHADOWING OLYMPUS

The medieval capital of the Ottoman Turks is a city of mosques and minarets embowered in cypress groves.

formerly occupied by the famous golden pagan temple of old Uppsala. At old or Gamla Uppsala worship of the Norse gods, Odin, Thor and Frey, drenched the "sacred" building with the blood of human sacrifice.

Tradition has it that King Domald was slain at Uppsala as a sacrifice to the pagan gods to end a famine, after the people had offered other human beings and an ox without success.

The King Who Sacrificed Nine Sons

King Aun, another early Swedish king, was promised additional years of life by the gods if he would offer up his sons. He lived to sacrifice nine, but was stopped by his subjects before he attempted to slay the tenth and last. The old king is said to have died shortly after he failed to comply with the gods' commands.

Except for three huge mounds, the traditional tombs of the three gods, and a natural amphitheater where the ancient assemblies of Sweden were held, few evidences of the old capital remain.

Ostra Aros, two miles south of the capital on the Fyrisa River, was the royal landing place. Otherwise it was insignificant compared with the royal town. But when the first Christian cathedral was destroyed by fire in the 13th century, the Archbishopric was moved to the port city, and shortly afterward the royal household migrated to Stockholm. Old Uppsala was soon deserted when stripped of its royal and religious leadership and Ostra Aros took its name, Uppsala.

Bulletin No. 5, April 9, 1928.

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IN THE COCOON MARKET AT BRUSA

To-day the sultan and sultana of Brusa are a pair of white, brown-spotted worms, producing the royal fabric for which the city has been famous for centuries (see Bulletin No. 4).